

Abstract

To detect intracellular negatively supercoiled DNA conveniently and efficiently.

A method for detecting negatively supercoiled DNA in cells, characterized by including the steps of incorporating biotinylated psoralen into cells, irradiating the cells with long-wavelength UV rays, causing the cells to react with adivin which has been labeled with a color-developing substance, a fluorescent substance, or a chemiluminescent substance, and measuring developed color, emitted fluorescence, or emitted chemiluminescence of the cells.